APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2808.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1784.

To the People of PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE preſent is a very important period to us and our poſterity. We are to determine, whether our conſtitution reqaires any amendments, and, if it does, what they ſhould be.

Theſe queſtions have been debated with warmth. Some think, that *all* the alterations that have been agitated ſhould be made. Theſe could not be made, without diſpleaſing a conſiderable part of the people.

On the other hand it is contended, that *no* alterations whatever ought to be made; that the conſtitution has carried us triumphantly thro' the war; and that we ſhall fall under the rule of an * ariſtocracy, if we make any.

As to the firſt obſervation, it ſhould be remembered, that part of the triumph ought at leaſt to be attributed to the conſtitutions of the other ſtates, which are widely different from our own.

As to the ſecond, it may be noticed, that if *no* alterations can be made in our conſtitution, without ſubjecting ourſelves to an ariſtocracy, the other ſtates of the union muſt be in a moſt dangerous ſituation. Many words upon this ſubject would be uſeleſs. Let your good ſenſe ſeriouſly conſider, and then decide, whether the danger to liberty from an ariſtocracy will be greater with a *ſingle* legiſlative branch, or with a different diſtribution of power.

In a ſingle legiſlative branch, thoſe aſpiring mortals, who deſire to dictate to their equals, have only to ſecure a † majority, and their project is compleated. They may then govern as they pleaſe. It would be madneſs in them to wiſh for a ſeparate branch of the legiſlature, under an expectation of fitting as a *Houſe of Lords*. That would be ſtupidly ſetting themſelves up as a mark to be ſhot at, and would only be *doubling* their difficulties; for then they muſt obtain *two* majorities inſtead of *one*—that is, a majority in *each* Houſe.

It is very *remarkable*, that the conſtitution of *every* ſtate upon the continent has guarded againſt *this danger* ariſing from a ſingle legiſlative branch, except *this* and *Georgia*; and that ſtate has made a proviſion againſt the miſchiefs to be apprehended from the raſh, haſty, paſſionate or artful proceedings of a ſingle Houſe, which we have not; for, in the 8th, 27th and 28th ſections of her conſtitution it is directed, that "all laws and ordinances ſhall be read three times on ſeparate days, and, after the ſecond reading, *be ſent to the Executive Council*, for their peruſal, advice, remarks and amendments, and be returned in five days."

The moſt celebrated writers upon government agree, that the *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judicial* powers ſhould be ſo ſeparated, as not to be dependent one upon another; and the Congreſs, in their addreſs to the inhabitants of *Canada*, at the beginning of the late war, declared, that "the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into different hands, *for checks one upon another*, is the *only* effectual mode ever invented by the wit of man, to promote their *freedom* and *proſperity*;" and in the enumeration of "*grievances*" they alledged, that "the Judges of the courts of common law had been made entirely dependent on *one* part of the legiſlature for their *ſalaries*, as well as the *duration* of their commiſſions." Permit me to make one quotation more, becauſe it is from an author, "whoſe name," Congreſs ſaid, "all Europe revered," the Baron de *Monteſquieu*—"The political liberty of the ſubject is a *tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the *ſame body* of Magiſtrates, THERE CAN BE NO LIBERTY; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the *ſame* monarch or *ſenate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner. Again, THERE IS NO LIBERTY, if the power of *judging* be not ſeparated from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers. THERE WOULD BE AN END OF EVERY THING, were the ſame man or the *ſame body*, whether of the nobles or *of the people*, to exerciſe thoſe *three* powers, that of *enacting* laws, that of *executing* the public reſolutions, and that of *judging* the crimes or differences of individuals." Congreſs alſo declared, that it was not ſufficient, that "there ſhould be an *appearance* of theſe powers being ſeparated," but that they ought to be ſubſtantially and independently ſeparated.

Let the foregoing ſentiments be compared with the arrangement of powers in our conſtitution, and every man of ſenſe will be convinced, I hope, that no ſyſtem of policy that can poſſibly be introduced among us can be ſo favorable to the views of an ariſtocracy, as this very arrangement—*Becauſe*, the ſingle operation of a majority in the Aſſembly gives immediately an undue influence over the *executive* and *judicial* powers.

1ſt. Principal officers of the *executive* and *judicial* branches are, to uſe the words of Congreſs, "entirely dependent for their *ſalaries*, as well as the *duration* of their commiſſions;" for, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident muſt be *annually choſen* by the * Aſſembly, and the Judges of the Supreme Court are "*removeable* for † miſbehaviour at any time by the Aſſembly." "Juſtices of the Peace are alſo removeable for miſconduct by the Aſſembly."

2d. Any *executive* or *judicial* officer may be *impeached* by *the Aſſembly*, and be *condemned* by the *Council*, thus depending on *the Aſſembly*.

3d. The diſqualification of men from continuing in the public ſervice after a certain term of years, according to our conſtitution, will be exceedingly favorable to ariſtocratic deſigns. Such a party, following the examples of all parties in all countries and ages, that have formed plans againſt the general liberty and welfare, will act with a ſyſtematic regularity, and will be ſtrongly combined together. They will take care, in defiance of the contrivance of diſqualification, by ſhifting from one place to another, always to be in power, in the legiſlative, executive, or judicial departments. They will have ſome of their party conſtantly ready to ſtep into theſe poſts. Their aim will be to monopolize public buſineſs, and the modes of conducting it. When men who are the ſincere friends of equal liberty come into Council or Aſſembly, it will take a conſiderable time for them to get an acquaintance with the management of affairs, and to diſcover the intrigues of the ſelfiſh party; and as ſoon perhaps as they acquire this uſeful information, their offices expire, and they are prevented from employing it for the common good. It is in vain to ſay, that the body of the people will be as wiſe as an ariſtocratic faction, and therefore will always be ſafe. If that will be the caſe, where is the danger of an ariſtocracy? But, the experience of mankind demonſtrates, that there is a cunning, a vigilance, a perſeverance in the enemies of freedom, that has been very unſucceſsfully combated by the prudence and honeſty of the people at large. That mournful experience, explained and enforced by the warnings of the worthieſt and moſt learned hiſtorians, evince, that the danger of the people is never ſo great, as when an opportunity is given of melting down the legiſlative, executive and judicial authorities into one common maſs, under a popular form of government. Take care, *Pennſylvanians*, that you do not provide the materials for your own chains, when you have it now in your choice, *perhaps for the laſt time*, of perfectly ſecuring yourſelves and your poſterity. Look around at our ſiſter ſtates. Have they, in their zeal for freedom, ordered, that thoſe who faithfully ſerve in the legiſlative or executive branches ſhall *be diſqualified* for *three* or *four* years, as in our conſtitution, *by the knowledge they have acquired*, though their country confides in them as the ableſt and worthieſt men ſhe could employ? No: The other ſtates ſeem deſirous, that their ſervants ſhould be perfectly acquainted with the duties they are to diſcharge; and I cannot forbear believing they will be better ſerved, and preſerve their freedom as long at leaſt as we ſhall do. Are the people of *Pennſylvania* more *ſtupid* than the people of the other ſtates, and therefore not fit to be truſted with the choice of their officers *as freely* as the people of other ſtates are? or are the citizens of this ſtate more diſpoſed to be *villainous* than thoſe of other ſtates, that they are thus laid under ſuch ſingular reſtrictions? *Frequent election* is the true remedy againſt the ambition and corruption of repreſentatives. For the people to deprive themſelves of honeſt and wiſe ſervants is an injury, not a ſecurity.

4th. Our conſtitution is extremely favorable to the deſigns of an ariſtocratic party, becauſe the 20th ſection is ſo worded, that the legiſlature, conſiſting of a *ſingle* branch, may *create as many offices* as they pleaſe, and *appoint the officers*. Think, think, my countrymen, to what conſequences this power may lead in times to come, when an ariſtocratic majority, with all the other advantages they will poſſeſs, may domineer in that Houſe.

In my humble opinion, the legiſlature ſhould have the power of creating offices, and an executive, *independent on the legiſlature*, ſhould have the power of appointing the officers. Then, the creation would not take place for the ſake of the appointment; and you would not be unneceſſarily burthened with officers, for the purpoſe of increaſing the influence of the legiſlative or executive. I appeal to your underſtandings, if this is not the language of truth and freedom.

My earneſt wiſh, my fervent prayer is, that you may live under a GOVERNMENT OF LAWS, and not of men. What is a government of laws? This—that the legiſlative, executive and judicial departments may, uninterruped one by the other, exerciſe their ſeveral powers. How are theſe powers to be thus reſpectively ſecured to them? By *marking the diſtinguiſhing lines* ſo clearly and ſtrongly, that no doubt can remain, and by rendering them *independent of each other*. How is this to be done? By the joint and friendly exertions of temperate and worthy men of both parties among us. Let us be animated to this work by the juſt and noble ſentiments that ought to influence the conduct of a free people. Let us abhor the idea of one party triumphing over the other, and generouſly unite to form ſuch a model of government, as may be beneficial to *all*. For this laudable purpoſe, let us chearfully make mutual conceſſions; and, if we cannot frame the beſt conſtitution, let us frame the beſt our various opinions or prejudices will admit of. With this view, I beg leave to propoſe the following explanations and amendments.

The *ſixth* ſection to be ſo explained, that every freeman, acquiring the right of an elector therein mentioned, *ſhall vote in the city or county in which he acquires the right*. This regulation is intended to prevent impoſitions, and is preſumed to be agreeable to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. The meaning of the words "public taxes" ſhould be aſcertained.

The *eighth* ſection to be altered, ſo that a perſon ſhall not be incapable of being elected a member of Aſſembly, for "more than four years in ſeven." The reaſon has been mentioned. This alteration, it is preſumed, will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every ſtate in the union.

The *tenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that a *majority* of the whole number of members elected ſhall make a quorum of the Houſe, inſtead of "two thirds," as the conſtitution now requires. This alteration will prevent unneceſſary delays of the public buſineſs, and, it is preſumed, will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every ſtate in the union.

The *eleventh* ſection to be ſo altered, that a perſon may be a Delegate in Congreſs as long as the confederation permits, which is "for three years in any term of ſix years." This alteration will be agreeable to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. The preſent prohibition by our conſtitution, that "no man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of election for three years afterwards," makes a diſadvantageous diſtinction between the citizens of this commonwealth and thoſe of other ſtates.

The *twelfth* ſection to be altered, conformably to the alteration of the *tenth*.

The *fifteenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that "bills of a public nature" ſhall not be paſſed into laws upon an allegation of "public neceſſity," unleſs they "ſhall be printed for the conſideration of the people," in newſpapers, at leaſt three weeks before they are paſſed, or unleſs the Supreme Executive Council ſhall, by a written meſſage to the legiſlature, approve of their being paſſed without ſuch publication. If another legiſlative branch is admitted, this ſection may perhaps not be judged neceſſary. It is not to be found in the conſtitution of any other ſtate in the union, and is and will be very expenſive.

The *nineteenth* ſection to be ſo altered, that a perſon ſhall not be incapable of being elected a Councillor of the Supreme Executive Council after ſerving in that office for three years—This alteration will be agreeable, it is preſumed, to the conſtitution of every other ſtate in the union. It may further be provided, that no perſon ſhall be capable of being Preſident for more than three years in any term of ſix years. On this point, the conſtitutions of the other ſtates differ. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhould not be elected *annually*, but for the three years, or the reſidue of the three years, for which they were choſen Councillor by the people. This is intended to prevent an undue dependence upon the legiſlature. For the ſame reaſon, adequate but moderate ſalaries and wages ſhould be fixed by law for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and for the members of the Council; and the legiſlature ſhould not have the power of leſſening thoſe ſalaries and wages, without the conſent of the Council declared in writing.

The *twentieth* ſection ſhould be ſo explained, by a proper arrangement of the words, that the Preſident or Vice-Preſident and the Supreme *Executive* Council ſhould have the power of appointing all officers, *except ſuch as by the conſtitution are expreſſy mentioned to be choſen by the people or the legiſlature*. The reaſon

---

* A Government of great men.

† A majority of *one* vote may decide the moſt important queſtion, without allowing time for a deliberate conſideration.

* It is ſaid, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident are choſen by the Aſſembly, becauſe, tho' the Council joins in the election, their number is but ſmall, compared with that of the Aſſembly.

† When an ariſtocracy ariſe, they may call the moſt virtuous conduct "miſbehaviour."

for this alteration has been aſſigned before, and the alteration will be agreeable to the conſtitutions of many of the ſtates. This ſection ſhould alſo be explained with regard to the aſſent of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to every act of the Council, which point is, in the opinion of one of the greateſt law officers of the ſtate, and of others, very ambiguouſly expreſſed.

The power of "hearing and determining upon impeachments" ſhould be transferred from the Supreme Executive Council to a legiſlative council, conformably to the conſtitution, it is preſumed, of every other ſtate in the union, except *Georgia*. This reaſon is ſufficient, that a legiſlative council will conſiſt of a greater number of perſons than the Supreme Executive Council, and be a more full repreſentative of the people.

Power ſhould be veſted in the Supreme Executive Council to convene the Legiſlature to ſome other place, than the place appointed for the next meeting, in caſe of contagion, or any other cauſe dangerous to the health or lives of the members, agreeably to the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*; and proviſion ſhould be made for enabling the Council to act, in caſe the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident become vacant by death or otherwiſe, agreeably to the conſtitutions of many of the ſtates. Our conſtitution requires the preſence of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to every act of the Council, and proviſion cannot be made by a law, without an *alteration* of the conſtitution.

A mode ſhould be aſcertained for deciding, in caſe of equal votes for the offices of Preſident or Vice-Preſident; and alſo in caſe of an equal diviſion in Council. Both theſe caſes are unprovided for in our conſtitution.

The *twenty-third* ſection to be explained, and the meaning of theſe words, "the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature ſhall have *fixed* ſalaries," to be ſo aſcertained, that, when the "*ſalaries are fixed*," the legiſlature ſhall not have the power of leſſening them, without the conſent of the Judges. The power mentioned in this ſection, of † removing the Judges by the Aſſembly, and the ſame power, mentioned in the *thirtieth* ſection, with reſpect to Juſtices of the Peace, ſhould be transferred from the Aſſembly to the Supreme Executive Council, upon the addreſs of the Legiſlature, agreeably to the conſtitutions of the other ſtates. The reaſon has been given before. If the Judges of the Supreme Court were allowed to take reaſonable fees, which the conſtitution prohibits, much ſmaller ſalaries would be ſufficient for them, whereby a conſiderable ſaving might be made in the treaſury. The probates of deeds alone, for the benefit of individuals, which thoſe Judges are obliged to take, and which are very troubleſome to them, might anſwer this purpoſe. No other ſtate in the union, it is preſumed, has made ſuch a reſtriction.

The *forty-ſecond* ſection ſhould be explained. By this ſection, "every foreigner of good character, who comes to ſettle in the ſtate, having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe, or by other juſt means acquire, hold and tranſfer land or other real eſtate; and after *one* year's reſidence ſhall be deemed a denizen thereof, and *entitled to all the rights of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate*, except that he ſhall not be capable of being elected a repreſentative, until after two years reſidence."

It ſeems, from this ſection, that a foreigner may acquire "*all* the rights" of citizenſhip, even without payment of the "public taxes," mentioned in the fixth ſection. It is worthy of conſideration, whether the rights of citizenſhip are not rendered too cheap by this ſection.

The *forty-ſeventh* ſection, it is apprehended, may be very beneficially exchanged for a proviſion ſimilar to that in the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, which is tranſcribed into the note at the bottom. ‡

† There is the ſame reaſon why the officer who has the ſettlement of all public accounts, whether he is Comptroller-General, or ſtiled by any other title, ſhould have his *ſalary* ſecured, as thoſe of the Judges ſhould be, and be only *removeable* in the ſame manner. He will frequently have accounts of members of the Legiſlature and of the Executive Council to adjuſt and paſs, and therefore ought not to be immediately dependent on *either* of thoſe bodies for his *compenſation*, or *continuance* in office. He ſhould have it in his power to diſpleaſe either of thoſe bodies more than they will like, without danger to himſelf; and he ſhould not be laid under a temptation of conſulting his own intereſt, by pleaſing either of thoſe bodies more than the ſtate will like. Many confidential officers are thus protected by the conſtitutions of other ſtates.

‡ Conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, Chap. 6, Section 10.

In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the conſtitution, and to correct thoſe violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form ſuch alterations as from experience ſhall be found neceſſary, the general court, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, ſhall iſſue precepts to the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns, and to the aſſeſſors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their reſpective towns and plantations, for the purpoſe of collecting their ſentiments on the neceſſity or expediency of reviſing the conſtitution, in order to amendments.

And if it ſhall appear by the returns made, that two thirds of the qualified voters throughout the ſtate, who ſhall aſſemble and vote in conſequence of the ſaid precepts, are in favour of ſuch reviſion or amendment, the general court ſhall iſſue precepts, or direct them to be iſſued from the ſecretary's office, to the ſeveral towns to elect delegates to meet in convention, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The ſaid delegates to be choſen in the ſame manner and proportion, as their repreſentatives in the ſecond branch of the legiſlature are by this conſtitution to be choſen.

Theſe reaſons for ſuch an exchange appear to have weight. Firſt, that the eſtabliſhment of a mode for making changes of the conſtitution every *ſeven* years is offenſive to the general diſpoſition of mankind, who wiſh to live under regular and permanent governments, and certainly injures the reputation of this ſtate in the opinion of many perſons on this continent, and in other parts of the world.

Secondly, the propriety of calling a convention for amending a conſtitution ſhould be decided by the body of the people, who are all intereſted in that moſt important tranſaction, as is provided in the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*, and not by "a Council of Cenſors," who may be influenced by paſſion or cabals, either to call a convention when unneceſſary, or to refuſe calling one when the happineſs of the people abſolutely requires it.

Thirdly, the other powers given by this ſection to the Council of Cenſors can be of no real ſervice to the ſtate. They are to "*enquire* whether the conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate, and whether the legiſlative and executive branches have performed their duty.------They are alſo to *enquire* whether the public taxes have been juſtly laid and collected, in what manner public monies have been diſpoſed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed: For theſe purpoſes they may *ſend* for perſons, papers and records; they may paſs public *cenſures*, *order* impeachments, and *recommend* the repealing of ſuch laws as *appear* to them contrary to the principles of the conſtitution:" In fact, they may make tedious inveſtigations of public affairs for the preceding ſeven years, and, after all, their "*enquiries*, *ſendings*, *cenſures*, *orders* and *recommendations*," may anſwer no purpoſe but exciting heats and confuſions among us.

Fourthly, Putting us *every ſeven* years to a very heavy and needleſs expence.

Fifthly, In every well conſtituted government, conſiſting of legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, duly diſpoſed, the introduction of theſe *Cenſorial* powers is merely novelty and ſurpluſſage, that may do harm, but can do no good; for they are intended to do what a well conſtituted government would do without them. They ſtrongly imply a condemnation of that very conſtitution to which they are annexed.

Sixthly, Several of the conſtitutions of our ſiſter ſtates are highly celebrated in *America* and in *Europe*, and therefore we may reaſonably conclude, that they were formed by wiſe and learned men; and yet, NOT ONE STATE in the union has a Council of Cenſors, but *Pennſylvania*.

Having thus propoſed what I had to offer concerning particular ſections of our conſtitution, I ſhall proceed to mention another alteration, that appears to me indiſpenſably neceſſary for the happineſs of my fellow-citizens. I mean, a *ſecond* branch in legiſlation.

No man of candor will impute to me a deſire of introducing "a Houſe of Lords," or "an ariſtocracy," by making this propoſal, when he reflects, that EVERY STATE in the union has at leaſt *two* legiſlative branches, except this ſtate and *Georgia*, which laſt has endeavoured to guard againſt the defect, in the manner mentioned at the beginning of this addreſs.

This propoſal caſts no reproach upon the framers of the preſent conſtitution. It was one of the * firſt that was formed, and it was formed in a time of public diſtreſs, and before there was an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of our countrymen upon the important ſubject.

I entertain the livelieſt hopes that all my honeſt and judicious fellow-citizens will with one voice agree, that the plan I now ſubmit to their determination is dictated by a ſincere love for them, and an ardent deſire to promote, as much as my abilities will ſecond my affections, their laſting proſperity.

The Plan is this.——

Let the legiſlature, until alterations are made according to the *ſeventeenth* ſection of the conſtitution,† conſiſt of the *ſame number* as at this time, with the addition of one member more for the county of *Fayette*, which has a right now to chooſe but one. Where an equal number of members is to be choſen for city or county, let *one half* of them be ‡ *annually* elected members of a body, to be called *The Legiſlative Council*, and the *other half* be elected members of a body, to be called *The Houſe of Repreſentatives*. The whole legiſlative department to be called *The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania*. Where the number of members to be choſen for city or county is unequal, let one perſon more than half of the whole be elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The qualifications of electors and elected to be exactly the ſame they now are, unleſs ſome of the foregoing explanations are admitted. Thus you may obtain all the benefits to be derived from *two* legiſlative branches, at the trifling expence of paying another clerk, another ſerjeant at arms, and another door-keeper, which will be moſt amply compenſated by ſavings in other reſpects.

The powers of theſe two bodies to be the ſame, except the originating of money bills be reſerved to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; tho' this has not been done in *North-Carolina*, and ſeems not neceſſary in this plan, where the two bodies are to be choſen *at the ſame time*, and *in the ſame manner*, by *the ſame perſons*, and when *their numbers will be ſo nearly the ſame*;—and except, that the Legiſlative Council is to hear and determine impeachments by the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Theſe two bodies will then be ſimilar to the two legiſlative branches of every other ſtate in the union.

It ſhould be provided, agreeably to the conſtitution of *Maryland*, that no matter or clauſe not immediately relating to and neceſſary for the impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying, or applying the taxes or ſupplies to be raiſed for the ſupport of government, or the expences of the ſtate, be at any time or on any occaſion or pretence whatever, annexed to or blended with a *money-bill*; ſo that *each* branch of the legiſlature may be at full and perfect liberty to exerciſe their judgment in paſſing laws, and may not be *compelled*, on the one hand, either to *reject a money-bill which the emergency of affairs may require to be enacted into a law*, or, on the other hand, to *aſſent to ſome other act of legiſlation, in their judgment and conſcience injurious to the ſtate:* And to prevent diſputes, a definition of *money-bills* ſhould be made, and it ſhould be declared, that every bill impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying or applying taxes or ſupplies for the ſupport of government, or the expences of the ſtate, or for appropriating money of the ſtate, ſhall be deemed a money-bill; but no bill impoſing duties or cuſtoms, for the mere regulation of commerce, or fines for reforming morals, or enforcing the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may ariſe, ſhall be accounted a money-bill.

It ſhould alſo be provided, that no member of the Legiſlature or of the Executive Council, either directly or indirectly, be concerned in any PUBLIC CONTRACT whatever, or receive the profits, or any part of the profits of any other office within the ſtate, nor, while he is a member, hold any office or penſion whatever under any other ſtate or power, conformably to the conſtitutions of *Maſſachuſetts*, *Maryland* and *North-Carolina*. Whoever thus offends, to be incapable ever after of bearing any poſt of profit or truſt within the ſtate.

A mode ſhould be aſcertained for adjourning or proroguing the two legiſlative branches, in caſe of diſagreement between them, conformably to the conſtitutions of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Theſe two ſtates, wiſely conſidering the dangers that may attend the paſſing *new* acts of legiſlation, and the particular opportunity afforded to the members of the executive branch of government, by the nature of their office, of acquiring the information that may enable them to judge of the propriety of ſuch acts, have formed another ſtrong defence for the protection of the people againſt injurious *innovations*, by giving a power of reviſion to the executive branch. A ſimilar clauſe will be found in the note † at the bottom of this page.

By this method of proceeding, the *objections* of the Council and the votes of every member of the legiſlature being *publiſhed*, an APPEAL will be made to the people, who are to decide on the rectitude and wiſdom of the ſeveral bodies concerned.

* In 1776.

† Conſtitution of *Pennſylvania*, Section 17.

The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this commonwealth reſpectively, ſhall on the firſt Tueſday of November in this preſent year, and on the ſecond Tueſday in October annually, for the two next ſucceeding years, to wit, the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, chuſe ſix perſons to repreſent them in general aſſembly. But as repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the general aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the *taxable inhabitants* in the city and each county in the commonwealth reſpectively, to be taken, and returned to them, on or before the laſt meeting of the aſſembly, elected in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, who ſhall appoint a repreſentation to each, in proportion to the number of taxables in ſuch returns; which repreſentation ſhall continue for the next ſeven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid aſſembly, and ſo on ſeptennially for ever. The wages of the repreſentatives in general aſſembly, and all other ſtate charges, ſhall be paid out of the ſtate treaſury.

‡ *Annual* election of *Senators*, who make one branch of the legiſlature, is adopted by the conſtitution of *Maſſachuſetts*.

† No bill or reſolve of the legiſlative branches ſhall become a law, or have any force until it ſhall have been laid before the Supreme Executive Council for their reviſal; and if they, upon ſuch reviſion, approve thereof, their approbation ſhall be ſignified by the Preſident's or Vice-Preſident's ſigning the ſame: But if the Council have any objections to the paſſing ſuch bill or reſolve, they ſhall return the ſame, together with their objections thereto in writing, to that branch of the Legiſlature, in which the ſame ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the ſaid objections at large on their minutes, and then proceed to reconſider ſuch bill or reſolve: And if, after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of the ſame branch of the legiſlature ſhall, notwithſtanding the ſaid objections, agree to paſs ſuch bill or reſolve, it ſhall together with the ſaid objections be ſent by them to the other branch of the legiſlature, where it ſhall alſo be reconſidered; and if upon ſuch reconſideration, it ſhall be alſo approved by two thirds of ſuch other branch, it ſhall then, but not otherwiſe, have force as a law or reſolve, reſpectively. In every ſuch caſe, the votes of each branch of the legiſlature ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons and their votes for or againſt the ſaid bill or reſolve ſhall be entered upon and *publiſhed* with the minutes. The objections aforeſaid ſhall alſo be *publiſhed* with the minutes of that branch of the legiſlature on which they ſhall have been entered, as is before mentioned.

In order to prevent any unneceſſary delays in the caſes aforeſaid, if any bill or reſolve ſhall not be returned by the Council within ſeven days after it ſhall have been laid before them for their reviſal, it ſhall have the force of a law or reſolve reſpectively, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall, by their adjournment, render a return of the ſaid bill or reſolve within ſeven days impracticable, in which caſe it ſhall be returned on the firſt day of the meeting of the legiſlature, after the expiration of the ſaid ſeven days.

The only objection that occurs to me againſt veſting ſuch a power of reviſion in the Executive Council of this ſtate is, that it conſiſts of one member from the city and each county, without the leaſt regard to "Repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants," though this is expreſly declared in our conſtitution to be "the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty." It muſt be confeſſed, that this objection has great weight.

The principle, of *a due repreſentation of the people* in the *executive* branch of government, is as ſacredly regarded, I believe, by the conſtitution of *every ſtate* in the union, except this, as in the *legiſlative* branch.

I now proceed to the *reaſons* for forming the department of legiſlation into *two* branches, in the manner before mentioned.

Firſt, The public buſineſs will be more maturely conſidered. If any difference of ſentiments takes place between the two branches, it will occaſion a full diſcuſſion of the ſubject, each ſide endeavouring to juſtify their conduct in the judgment of their conſtituents, upon whom they are equally dependent. In a ſingle branch, the majority need do nothing but call for the queſtion, and may, by a ſudden deciſion, irreparably injure the commonwealth.

Secondly, The public buſineſs will be more ſpeedily diſpatched, becauſe two Houſes will be employed upon it at the ſame time. The ſeſſions therefore will not be ſo long, as they have commonly been for ſeveral years paſt; and thus large ſums of money will be ſaved to the ſtate.

Thirdly, As the members of *both* the legiſlative branches are to be choſen *every year*, it will, as has been ſaid, vaſtly increaſe the difficulties of an *ariſtocratic* party, or any other party, carrying meaſures by an undue influence, eſpecially when the diſtribution of the *executive* and *judicial* powers is adopted and ſecured, in the manner recommended by this plan. Let any man conſider the dreadful authority which an ARISTOCRACY may ſeize *under the form and ſanction of our conſtitution*, merely by obtaining *only a majority* in the Aſſembly. They may gripe the *purſe-ſtrings* of the ſtate in their hands at once; lay what *duties*, and levy what *taxes* they chuſe; *apply* or *diſpoſe* of them as they pleaſe; *create* new offices without number, and appoint the officers; make any *public contracts*, and determine, as Aſſembly-men, what they themſelves ſhall receive as contractors; call firmneſs in a *Judge* or *Juſtice* "miſbehaviour," and remove him; and give the *Executive Council* to underſtand, that it will be profitable for them to be complaiſant to THE LORDS OF THE PURSE-STRINGS.

Fourthly, The UNIFORM SENSE and EXAMPLE of EVERY STATE on the continent, except § *Georgia*. This ſenſe and example of the other ſtates will deſerve the more reſpect, when it is conſidered, that many of thoſe conſtitutions were formed after our conſtitution had been made; that the perſons engaged in forming them had this in view at the time, and ſometimes borrowed expreſſions from it; but all of them rejected our notion of a *ſingle* legiſlative branch.

I ſhall dimiſs this ſubject, concerning the determination of every point, however momentous, by a *majority of one body*, with this obſervation. The formation of laws requires at leaſt as much deliberation as the execution of them. In the latter, trial by jury is a glorious, venerable part. Why did our anceſtors guard againſt a *determination by a majority* in that ſacred inſtitution? To procure adviſed and juſt deciſions. What has been the conſequence? The pureſt freedom is to be found, where trial by jury has prevailed. But it will be ſaid, we cannot expect the ſame unanimity in legiſlation as upon that trial. True. But let us have an eſtabliſhment as near to it as human wiſdom can deviſe. Let us produce as much deliberation in our public councils as we can. Let us ſecure *as many* valuable things as is poſſible, beyond the reach of any legiſlation. In the next place, let us employ the means which experience has pointed out, and the wiſeſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed of mankind have approved, as the beſt barriers for the permanent defence of our freedom. At leaſt, let us guard againſt the miſchiefs of a *determination by a majority* in a *ſingle* Houſe of Legiſlature. Let us remember, that in the *execution* of our laws, there is an *appeal* given from one court to another in matters of ſmall importance. Should there not alſo be an *appeal* from the *firſt* deciſion in the *making* of laws, that frequently are of ſuch immenſe conſequence to every man in the commonwealth?

I have now finiſhed the plan I intended to propoſe.

Some other amendments, valuable in my opinion, might be made, if agreeable to the parties among us. I will only mention two——the choice of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident by the people, in order that they may be entirely independent upon the legiſlature——and the eſtabliſhment of a leſs expenſive Executive Council than the preſent, conformably to the conſtitutions of *every other ſtate* in the union, with the addition of a Council of Appointment, ſomewhat ſimilar to that in the ſtate of ¶ *New-York*, for the purpoſe of appointing officers who are not to be elected by the people or legiſlature.

Several perſons, who wiſh a Convention to be called by the Council of Cenſors, are apprehenſive, that, if a Convention is called, they will make other alterations of the conſtitution, than thoſe to be mentioned in the call. Upon this head, men, who deſire the public welfare, cannot be too explicit. The conſtitution expreſly ſays, that "the articles to be amended, and the amendments propoſed, and ſuch articles as are propoſed to be added or aboliſhed, ſhall be promulgated at leaſt ſix months before the day appointed for the election of ſuch Convention, *for the previous conſideration of the people*, that *they may have an opportunity of inſtructing their delegates on the ſubject.*"

From theſe words it is plain, that the Convention cannot conſtitutionally proceed upon any other alterations, than thoſe pointed out in the call. If they did, it would be a violation of the conſtitution, and would give riſe to queſtions concerning the validity of any other alterations they ſhould make, which would ſow ſuch ſeeds of diſcord, that no men, who regard the tranquility or happineſs of their country, could adopt or countenance ſo wild a meaſure.

To remove every apprehenſion and difficulty of this kind, I beg leave to propoſe, that EVERY ALTERATION ſhould be ſettled with mutual conſent, by at leaſt two thirds of the whole Council of Cenſors, and reduced into writing, with a declaration that no other alteration ought to be made by the Convention, and a ſolemn engagement to oppoſe any other alteration whatever. This propoſal of alteration, declaration and engagement, to be circulated for general ſubſcription by both parties.

Let us, my country-men, ſeriouſly conſider what honor and reputation we ſhall acquire, by thus wiſely and virtuouſly terminating our diſſentions about the form of government, a controverſy which has ever proved, in all countries and ages, a ſource of direful calamities, rendering ourſelves an united and ſtrengthened people, recommending our conſtitution and temper in managing our affairs to the whole world, and thereby removing ever fear and every diſcouragement, that now detains ſo many thouſands from coming to ſettle in this ſtate, which, if theſe clouds were diſperſed, would be regarded by ſtrangers with a preference, of which we ſhould ſoon perceive the advantage.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Note. If the author, for want of leiſure to make a more exact enquiry, has committed any errors reſpecting the conſtitutions of the other ſtates, he will think himſelf obliged to any perſon who will correct them. His wiſh is, to preſent intereſting truths to his countrymen.

§ The conſtitution of *Georgia* was formed as early as the beginning of *February* 1777.

¶ Conſtitution of *New-York*, Section 23.

That all officers, other than thoſe, who by this conſtitution are directed to be otherwiſe appointed, ſhall be appointed in the manner following, to wit, the aſſembly ſhall once in every year openly nominate and appoint one of the ſenators from each great diſtrict, which ſenators ſhall form a council for the appointment of the ſaid officers, of which the governor for the time being, or the lieutenant-governor, or the preſident of the ſenate, when they ſhall reſpectively adminiſter the government, ſhall be preſident, and have a caſting voice, *but no other vote*, and, with the advice and conſent of the ſaid council, ſhall appoint all the ſaid officers; and that a majority of the ſaid council be a quorum. And further, the ſaid ſenators ſhall not be eligible to the ſaid council for two years ſucceſſively.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

On Thurſday laſt, the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned until Wedneſday, the 18th day of Auguſt next, then to meet at the State-houſe in this city.

By a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated the 16th ult. we learn, that the General Aſſemlby of that ſtate have paſſed an act empowering the Congreſs of the United States to levy the five per cent. duty. This meaſure was carried by a majority of 87 to 28, after a debate of near 7 hours.

Friendſhip, Waters, and Judith, Shuter, from this port; Earl of Effingham, Conkey and Harriot, Norris, from New-York; Sally, Gates, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, and Sally, Darrell, from Charleſtown, are arrived in Jamaica.

State of Pennſylvania, viz.

RECEIVED of continental taxes from the ſtate of Pennſylvania (being in part of that ſtate's quota for 1782) publiſhed in purſuance of the ſixth article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th of February, 1782.

For the month of March, 1784.

		Dollars.
March 1,	received of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq;	1700
8,	received of ditto,	3000
15,	received of ditto,	2984
19,	received of ditto,	2000
22,	received of ditto,	1000
29,	received of ditto,	4278
	Dollars.	14962

In all fourteen thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-two dollars.

J. SWANWICK, receiver of continental taxes for Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1784.

State of Pennſylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Pennſylvania (being in part of that ſtate's quota for 1783) publiſhed in purſuance of the ſixth article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th of February, 1782.

For the month of March 1784.

		Dollars.
March 1,	received of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq;	5720

Five thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty dollars.

J. SWANWICK, receiver of continental taxes of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1784.

On Friday, the 26th ultimo, departed this life, in the 72d year of his age, Doctor THOMAS BOND, a gentleman eminent in phyſic and ſurgery, which he had practiſed in this city for the ſpace of half a century.

A complete medical education; a natural love of ſcience, and activity in buſineſs; an intrepidity in the undertaking difficult caſes, accompanied with uncommon ſucceſs in execution; and added to theſe a long and encreaſing experience, had drawn to the Doctor a moſt extenſive practice, ſuch as perhaps became at laſt too fatiguing for the repoſe due to the cloſe of a life, devoted to honorable induſtry: but conſidering the employments of his profeſſion as the calls of duty, he reſolutely ſuſtained the hardſhips of it until within a few weeks of his deceaſe, to which period, notwithſtanding a conſtitution naturally delicate, he enjoyed a degree of health, uncommon for his years, the reſult of his ſtrict temperance.

This eminent phyſician was among the foremoſt in promoting uſeful inſtitutions. He was one of a few gentlemen who planned the firſt ſeminary of learning in this city, on which was ſoon afterwards engrafted the College of Philadelphia, and ſince the Univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. He was, to the laſt, a faithful Truſtee of it; and when the medical ſchools were built on this foundation, the gentlemen who propoſed and digeſted the meaſure thought it neceſſary to the deſign, that it ſhould enjoy the aid of the Doctor's ſkill and experience, by his delivering annually to the pupils a courſe of Clinical Lectures in the Hoſpital. On this occaſion he muſt have received peculiar ſatisfaction in being connected in his medical inſtructions with an inſtitution which, at the ſame time that it reflects the higheſt honour on the ſtate of Pennſylvania, met at firſt with difficulties, which were removed by a voluntary offer of the Doctor, and two other eminent phyſicians,* to *give* their profeſſional ſervices to the projected Hoſpital. A promiſe which he has ever ſince faithfully fulfilled, beſides contributing to it in a pecuniary way, and encountering the early difficulties of the deſign, by ſerving as one of its firſt Managers.

He was a principal founder of the American Philoſophical Society; always took a leading part in what tended to the honour and uſefulneſs of the deſign, and was its firſt Vice-Preſident, in which ſtation he continued to his death.

When, of late years, ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen had formed themſelves into a Humane Society, for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned; they, ſoon after their eſtabliſhment, elected Dr. Bond their Preſident; with great propriety, placing at the head of ſuch an inſtitution a gentleman, whoſe practice was not more diſtinguiſhed by any one circumſtance, than his humane attendance on thoſe whom he knew to be unable to make ſatisfaction for his ſervices.

On Sunday his remains were interred in Chriſt Church burial-ground, with ſuch an attendance of his fellow-citizens, as was due to the memory of a gentleman, who had gone through life inoffenſively to all men; with good humour and kindneſs to the whole circle of his acquaintance; and with fidelity and affection to his friends.

* Doctors *Lloyd Zachary* and *Phineas Bond*.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1784.

WHEREAS, by an order from the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, of the 25th ult. to me directed, for holding an Election for the chooſing one REPRESENTATIVE for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Sharp Delany, Eſq; who hath declined continuing his ſeat therein.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held at the State-Houſe, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 9th inſtant; where all perſons within the city of Philadelphia, who are intitled to vote, are to appear and give in their votes for the chooſing one REPRESENTATIVE, the moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On MONDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

A VERY large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.-----Amongſt which are, Ozenbrigs, Iriſh Linens, Broadcloths, Gauzes, Scotch Threads, Dowlas, Caſſimers, Callicoes, Chintzes, Laces, Ribbons, Mantuas, Sattins, &c. &c.

Alſo HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be RENTED on SHARES,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS ſituate on a branch of Brandywine, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral mills, not farther diſtant than two miles.

The one containing 220 acres, two thirds of which is well improved; about 16 acres of good watered meadow, a large bearing orchard, the whole of the land excellent for grain or paſturage: On which is erected a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, 24 by 56 feet, with a cellar under the whole, an excellent well of water at the door, and a large garden pailed in; a new ſtone barn that will contain above 60 tons of hay, and ſtabling for upwards of twenty head of cattle. There is alſo a good log houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under it, and a well of water at the door.

The other tract contains 100 acres, adjoining the above, equally good in quality, about three fourths of which is cleared, and ſix acres thereof excellent meadow. There is on the ſame a young bearing apple and peach orchard; a good log-houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it; a good log barn and ſtabling, with a cyder mill and preſs.

They will be let either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit thoſe who chuſe to apply. Any perſon or perſons having an inclination to rent the ſame, may be treated with at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Sixth ſtreet, between Arch and Market ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LITLE.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1784.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,

Has for SALE, at his STORE on Walnut-ſtreet Wharff,

MADEIRA Wine of the firſt quality, fit for immediate uſe; Ditto New York quality, four years old; fine old Sherry and Teneriffe; Claret in caſes and caſks, ſome of which of the firſt growths of France; Holland Geneva, in caſes and caſks; fine Sallad Oil; Loaf Sugar and Sugar Candy; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Ruſſia Sheeting; Osnabrigs; Dutch Checks; Bohea Tea; Writing Paper; Sealing Wax and Wafers; Delph, Queens Ware and Glaſs in cheſts, caſks and crates; Looking-Glaſſes; Nails, Shot, Twine, with a variety of other articles, all of which will be ſold by the caſk, bale or package, on the moſt reaſonable terms. t. f.

For GRIST-MILLS,

On an extenſive plan, one of the beſt ſituations in America is offered for SALE, together with

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

AT the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, in New-Jerſey, 38 miles from Philadelphia by land, and within one day's ſailing from New-York; the river communicating with the ſea by the beſt inlet on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, is navigable within a few miles of the works for veſſels of 200 tons burthen or upwards, and thoſe of 100 tons may approach within one mile; flats and ſcows may load or unload at the walls of the mill. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons for three or four pair of mill-ſtones, beſides ſupplying the iron-works. An excellent dam, which has ſtood for many years, is well ſecured againſt the danger of freſhes, and the works are ſeldom injured or delayed by either ice or back-water, though the tide ſwells to the foot of the dam. Griſt-mills to any extent might be erected at a very moderate expence, and another large ſtream may be eaſily added to the force of water if requiſite. One great advantage to be derived from mills at this ſituation is, that there is and muſt continue to be a demand for the middlings, cornell, ſhorts and bran at advanced prices more than equal to the expence of delivering the wheat at the mills, and the conveniency of conveying the flour either to New-York or Philadelphia, or to a more diſtant market, will not be over looked nor conſidered as of ſmall conſequence. A choice of the various kinds of wheat which may be beſt adapted may be eaſily drawn to this ſeat from Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerſey or New-York, with more convenience than to almoſt any mills now in being. The furnace, which by the lands annexed to it, is abundantly ſupplied with wood and ore of the beſt quality, is in ſuch forwardneſs by a preparation of ſtock, that ſhe may be put in blaſt in May or June, with a fair proſpect of continuing the blaſt from 12 to 18 months, and is noted for producing the beſt hollow ware in America, as well as other caſtings, and pig metal equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt others.

A new forge, with four fires and two hammers, belongs to the eſtate, and is about half a mile diſtant from the furnace, on another ſtream, capable of making 200 tons of bar-iron per annum. A ſlitting and rolling mill with the proper apparatus is alſo ready for uſe. Proper dwelling-houſes and out-houſes are in good repair, together with an excellent garden, and an orchard of near 2000 bearing fruit trees. The payments will be made eaſy by taking goods, or giving time for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. For more particulars, apply to JOSEPH BALL, at the ſaid works, or CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia. *March* 26, 1784.

To be SOLD or LETT,

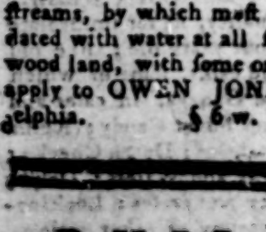
A HOUSE and PIECE of LAND, in the middle of Germantown, containing 7 acres and an half, one acre thereof where the houſe ſtands is ſituated near the market place, and is known by the name of Jones's Tan-yard, and the remainder of the land runs round and fronts on Benſel's lane, leading to Schuylkill. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated and well finiſhed, and ſo is the tan-yard. The land is good and well improved, having a fine orchard of excellent fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or to take it on rent, is requeſted to apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to the owner, GRIFFITH JONES, living on the premiſes.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

TWO valuable Pieces or Parcels of LAND, one whereof ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in Cheſter county, joining and lying on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, within one mile of the ſign of the Waggon, on ſaid road, and 42 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 176 acres of good land, about 75 acres whereof is good woodland, a great proportion of meadow, and more may be made, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, an excellent orchard, a good dwelling-houſe and log barn, ſpring-houſe and other out-houſes, all in good repair.

The other a Plantation, lying and ſituate in the townſhip of Edgmont, in ſaid county, bounded by lands of Abel Green, John Pratt and others, and Ridley creek, containing about 121 acres of excellent good land, with a ſufficiency of timber and meadow on the ſame, a good log dwelling-houſe with a well of excellent water near the door a good log barn, ſpring-houſe and other out-houſes, and a good large orchard, lying about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of ſaid plantations, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to GEORGE BISHOP, at his dwelling, in Edgmont, THOMAS BISHOP, jun. at his mills, or the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid premiſes, in Edgmont. March 25. THOMAS BISHOP, ſen.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the ſaid premiſes, in Eaſt-Caln, may, by applying to WILLIAM REGESTER, living thereon. ¶



THE noted full blooded Horſe HOTSPUR, from Maryland, as handſome a horſe as any on the continent, whoſe pedigree is undeniable, will cover this ſeaſon, at Mr. Robert M'Fee's ſtable, the ſign of the Green Tree, near the ten mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, at Eight Dollars the ſeaſon, and Half a Dollar to the groom, half the money to be paid in hand, the other half at the end of the ſeaſon; the ſeaſon to commence the firſt of April, and continue till the firſt of Auguſt. Good paſture will be provided for mares at as low a rate as poſſible, and proper attendance given, by

March 23. ¶ JOHN WEBB.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1784.

A STRAY STONE HORSE was taken up yeſterday. He is of a bay colour, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar on his forehead, a ſaddle-mark on the near ſide of his back, is ſhod all round, appears to be part Engliſh, and four years old next graſs. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his livery ſtable, in Lombard-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again. § GEORGE CHAPLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing about 170 acres of good land, late the eſtate of Hugh Evans, deceaſed, being in a very healthy part of the country, near the main road leading from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaſter, within 7 miles of ſaid city, and about one mile diſtant from Merion Meeting-houſe, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, and good ſtone barn with ſtables, a milk-houſe, with and excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, about 18 acres of meadow, with ſeveral lively ſtreams, by which moſt of the fields are conveniently accommodated with water at all ſeaſons of the year, a good proportion of wood land, with ſome orchard and other fruit trees. For terms, apply to OWEN JONES, and ANN HOWELL, of Philadelphia. § 6 w. *Third Month* 22*d*, 1784.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet,---Complete in Two Volumes, Price Two Thirds of a Dollar.

MEMOIRS of the life, Travels and Adventures of EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, Eſq, ſon to the moſt famous Traveller, Lady *Mary Wortley Montague*: Exhibiting his very extraordinary Tranſactions in England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore may be had, a Variety of new Publications, among which are,-----1. The Sorrows of Werter, 2 Vols. Two Thirds of a Dollar. 2. Gwinett's Life, with the Adventures of four Ruſſian Sailors, a Quarter Dollar. 3. Moore's Travels, 4 Vols. in two, Price Four Dollars. §

EXCELLENT old Liſbon Wine in Quarter Caſks, and Linſeed Oil by the Barrel, to be ſold by HARTSHORNE and LARGE, at their Store next door to Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet. 6 w

TO BE LETT,

A BRICK HOUSE next door to the ſubſcriber's dwelling, with or without a large building 40 feeet ſquare, which with eaſe would make a large ſtore, and other buildings adjoining on Dock-ſtreet, to be entered on the firſt of May next.

Two TENEMENTS on Second-ſtreet, one of which would make a good ſhop or ſtore, and a houſe back of it; a new brick Kitchen on Eighth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, with a large lot back thereof. Enquire of ISAAC SNOWDEN, in Second-ſtreet. §

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 15th of April next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION containing about forty acres, ſituated in Haverford, Cheſter county, near ten miles from Philadelphia, having on it a log dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtables; alſo a convenient ſhop for a ſmith or wheelwright, ſituated by the main road leading from Philadelphia to the Square; a good bearing orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears and cherries, ſix or ſeven acres of meadow, moſtly bank and ſufficiently watered, a ſpring of water near the houſe, having plenty of timber; a good title, and the purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion. Sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given and terms made known, by † SAMUEL BRIGGS.

Delaware State, Kent County.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of ſaid county, will be SOLD by way of public Vendue, on the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 24th of April next, a certain PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, being part of the real eſtate of Benjamin Hagell, deceaſed, ſituate in the Foreſt of Duck-Creek hundred, in ſaid county, about ſix miles from that riſing trading Village, Duck-Creek Croſs-roads, and on the main road that goes from thence to the head of Cheſter, containing about 550 acres, about 300 of which is cleared land, and forms a very fine farm, fertile in every kind of grain, &c. &c. whereon is a large commodious brick houſe, with two large rooms on a floor, and other convenient rooms, all well finiſhed; alſo a brick kitchen, a large barn, ſtables, carriage houſe, corn cribs, and every other neceſſary out-building, and altogether compoſes a very complete ſettlement, ſuitable for any gentleman that inclines to ſpend his time in the pleaſant and healthy enjoyments of a country life. To be ſold agreeable to law, for the payment of the ſaid deceaſed's outſtanding debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by Mrs. ANN HAGELL, Executrix, or Mr. CHARLES NIXON, Executor.

Dover, March 8, 1784. † THOMAS RODNEY, Clerk.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 209 acres of as good land as any in the neighbourhood, with plenty of timber, well watered, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow, pleaſantly ſituated in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, with a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, and other convenient buildings, and a log barn, an excellent apple orchard, containing upwards of 200 trees, chiefly grafted with the beſt fruit, and a number of peach and cherry trees of different kinds. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to

March 23, 1784. § JOHN BROWN.

SMOAK and WIND-UP JACKS, made and carefully repaired, Kitchen Ranges with Wind-up Cheeks, and Draw-out Spit-Racks, Bells neatly hung, and Spring-curtains, Iron cheſts and Cupboards, made by C. CECIL, from London, three doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Secret pulls for Bells put in Gentlemen's doors, for Watchmen to ring in caſe of fire in the night. ¶

N. B. Gentlemen and Ladies may know the price before the work is begun, if required.

Juſt imported in the Andrew and Commerce, from London, and the Induſtry, from Briſtol, and for ſale by

THOMAS PALMER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

SINGLE refined loaf ſugar; dipt and mould candles in boxes; nails and ſhot, of all ſizes, with a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Limerick townſhip, county of Philadelphia, ſituate near the 33 mile ſtone, on the road leading to Pottſgrove, now in the tenure of Jacob Fillman; it is within a few rod of Schuylkill, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Livergood, John Brooks, Enoch Davis and others, containing 201 acres of excellent land, 40 acres of which are woodland well timbered, 5 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder arable land; the whole under good fence. On ſaid farm is a dwelling-houſe and barn, an orchard of upwards of 100 apple trees and a variety of other fruit. Immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Draw-Bridge, Philadelphia.

March 17, 1784. § 5 w JOSEPH DEAN.

THE Goods are landed out of the Ship PARAGON, Capt. HUGHES, from Amſterdam, but many of them have been ſtored, as the owners or conſignees have neglected to ſend for them. They will be delivered, on application to

March 22, 1784. THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BARNET LEVY, late of the Iſle of Guernſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely NEGROE MAN, who is registered, 30 years of age; he underſtands farming, driving a team and taking care of horſes. Enquire of the printers. †

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A PLANTATION, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, containing by computation 180 acres of land, whereon is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a convenient ſtone kitchen, in which is a well of good water and a pump, with cellars under both, a large barn, part of which is newly covered and boarded with cedar, an orchard of upwards of 800 apple trees, 600 of which are choice grafts, planted about ten or twelve years ago; alſo a variety of the beſt ſorts of peaches, pears and cherries; likewiſe 15 acres or more of meadow, moſtly banked and watered by a good ſtream, a quantity of wood land, well timbered. The title indiſputably good. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to SAMUEL BRIGGS, in Sixth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *Third Month* 26*th*, 1784. §

To be SOLD at public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, at Twelve o'Clock,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Frankford road, about two miles and an half from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Henry Gurney, containing about 70 acres, formerly belonging to John Moreland, Eſquire. The title and terms of payment will be made known at the time of ſale. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1784.

William Brown & Bernard Fearis,

Take this method of acquainting their friends and the public,

THAT they have entered into co-partnerſhip in the Commiſſion and Factorage Buſineſs; for which purpoſe they have taken that commodious and extenſive range of ſtores, lately occupied by Mr. John Meaſe, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Spruce-ſtreet, where they are receiving, and will always thankfully receive, all kinds of goods, wet, as well as dry, *for ſale*; and where orders from any part of this, or the neighbouring ſtates, reſpecting of *purchaſes*, will be duly attended to.

They hope to be excuſed for omitting to make the uſual parade of pompous promiſes----but if fair and honorable dealing, a tolerable idea of buſineſs, an almoſt perfect knowledge of ſafe purchaſers, and a ſtrict attention to the intereſt of their employers, are requiſite and neceſſary qualifications in perſons of their buſineſs, they flatter themſelves it will not be deemed preſumptious when they ſay, they think they are in ſome ſmall degree poſſeſſed of theſe qualities, and that they *hope* to receive encouragement in their undertaking. § 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the eſtate late of GEORGE DUFFIELD, deceaſed, ſituate in Lancaſter county, Saliſbury townſhip, about 16 miles eaſtward from the town of Lancaſter, and near the great road leading to Philadelphia. One of the tracts contains 182 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix acres to the hundred; the land is of an excellent quality, of which there is about 80 acres cleared, including about 8 acres of good meadow. There is alſo on it, a good bearing orchard; the uncleared land, is remarkably well timbered, and has the advantage of a fine ſtream of water running through it, contiguous to which a large quantity of meadow may be made, and watered by ſaid ſtream.

The other tract lies near the former, and contains 25 acres, thickly covered with timber, fit for fencing, and other uſes of a Farm. An indiſputable title will be given, and clear of all incumbrance. For terms of ſale, apply to either of the ſubſcribers, living in Philadelphia, ¶ 6 w.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, } Executors.
March 1, 1784. SAMUEL DUFFIELD, }

A PLANTATION

Of 200 acres of LAND, in Coneſtogoe Valley, in Lancaſter county, to be SOLD, for Specie, Bank or the Financier's Notes, or State Money, or exchanged for Merchandize,

A PLANTATION of 200 acres of valuable land, in the valley and county aforeſaid, 49 miles from this city. It is accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe, large ſtone barn, ſmoke-houſe, ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, 20 acres of as good watered meadow as any in this country, and 10 more may be made without grubbing or clearing, the fields limeſtone land, of a good quality for wheat, rye and other grain, they are watered by ſprings and two ſtreams running through the plantation; wood ſufficient for the uſe of the farm. A draught of this tract of land may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale known, by applying to TENCH FRANCIS, Eſq; at the Bank, or the ſubſcriber, DANIEL CLYMER.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1784. t. f.

Two furniſhed Rooms, and the uſe of

a Kitchen, to be lett, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. §

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL, on Pennypack creek, in the manor of Moreland, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, having two pair of ſtones, one pair are extraordinary good burrs, a large ſtone cooper's ſhop, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring-houſe and ſmoke-houſe, about 20 acres of land, part thereof meadow, all under fence; the mill in good order, and may be entered on at a ſhort warning.

Alſo, a PLANTATION, nearly adjoining the aforeſaid, containing about 65 acres of land, with a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, an out-houſe, ſufficient woodland, ſeveral ſprings of water, and nearly all under fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either or both, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. THOMAS HARPER.

Moreland, March 15, 1784. † 3 M.

To ALL whom it may concern.

AS there was a quantity of GOODS taken in Cheſter county, on or about the 30th of July laſt, at WILLIAM EACHES, where there has been a banditti of robbers harboured. Theſe goods have been legally adverтiſed once, this is for the ſecond and laſt time. Any perſons proving their property (before the firſt of June next) and paying charges, ſhall have their own again, by applying to the ſubſcribers, otherwiſe they will be ſold.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
New-Britain, ALEXANDER MOOR,
Bucks County, JOSIAS FERGUSON,
March 20, 1784. § JOSEPH GREER, ſenior.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL LEEDS and JOHN LOGUE, now confined for Debt in the goal of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, to appear on the Fifteenth day of the Fourth month called April next, at the houſe of John Inſkip, Inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, at Nine o'clock in the morning, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment on the Debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged from their impriſonment, purſuant to act of Aſſembly.

Third Month 13*th*, 1784. DANIEL LEEDS.
§ JOHN LOGUE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.